

## EXPLANATION OF PLATE IX.

## INJURIES TO WINGS OF SOUTH AFRICAN BUTTERFLIES.

Injuries inflicted at the apex or hind margin of one or both fore-wings, or near the overlap of fore- and hind-wings, or at two or more points in the total wing margin.

All the figures are about  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the natural size.

All the specimens were captured, on the dates mentioned, at Salisbury, Mashonaland, 5000 feet, by Guy A. K. Marshall.

- FIG. 1. *Limnas chrysippus* ♀, Sept. 22, 1900. Very rarely settles on the ground, so that the attacks of lizards are not likely to be common.
2. *Parosmodes icterica*, March 9, 1898. Found in the bush and woodland districts, settling on flowers. Probably injured when flying, as it rests with its wings closed.
  3. *Junonia cebrenae* ♂, Feb. 15, 1899. Settles on the ground, injuries were very probably inflicted by a lizard.
  4. *Acræa anemosa* ♂, March 11, 1899. Flies high for an *Acræa*, and never settles on ground: feeds on tree flowers, and usually at some height. The injury was probably caused by a bird.
  5. *L. chrysippus* ♀, March 11, 1898.
  6. *Catochrysops mashuna* ♂, Sept. 29, 1900. Flies very rapidly, settles on low flowers and the ground, rests at night on grass-stems. The injury was probably caused by a lizard.
  7. *A. anemosa* ♀, Jan. 2, 1899.
  8. *Teracolus omphale* ♂, March 31, 1901. Flies rapidly, settles on low flowers and ground, so that lizards are probable enemies, but the narrow symmetrical notch rather suggests a bird's beak.
  9. *Atello phalantha* ♂, March 22, 1899. Flies rapidly, settling on bushes and flowers and not on the ground. Birds are the probable enemies.
  10. *L. chrysippus* ♀, July 14, 1901.
  11. *L. chrysippus* ♀, Jan. 2, 1898. The evidence of crumpling, the scratching of the surface, as well as the extensive injuries point to the probable attack of a mantis.
  12. *A. phalantha* ♀, March 5, 1899. Tips of both fore-wings snapped off, probably by a bird.

- FIG. 13. *A. nohara*, form *halali*, March 9, 1898. Flies low and settles on low flowers and the ground. A lizard is a probable enemy except that the injury is unilateral and the insect closes its wings in all but the short rests, when it opens and shuts them.
14. *Catopsilia florella* ♀, Dec. 18, 1898. Flies very rapidly, rests on trees under leaves, visits flowers and bushes. It only settles on the ground to drink in damp places. It is unlikely to be attacked by a lizard, and the character of the injury probably indicates a bird.
15. *Precis sesamus* ♀, April 8, 1901. Probably injured by a bird: the notch is too narrow for a lizard. The specimen was evidently freshly emerged.
16. *Terias brigitta* ♀, December 18, 1898. Flies slowly and settles on the ground and low flowers. Probably attacked by lizard.
17. *C. florella* ♂, Jan. 21, 1899. The injury *strongly* suggests the beak of a bird. Both wings are symmetrically snipped.
18. *C. florella* ♂, Jan. 14, 1899. The habits imply that birds are the usual enemies.
19. *P. sesamus* ♂, April 8, 1901. The shape of the tear is such as might have been made by a lizard, and the habits of the butterfly render it quite probable that the injury was thus caused. A very fresh specimen.
20. *Pseudonympha extensa* ♂, Jan. 2, 1899. A woodland species with feeble flight, settling on low flowers and the ground. It was very probably attacked by a lizard.
21. *Terias brigitta* ♂, March 9, 1898. Similar to description of Fig. 16.
22. *Belenois severina* ♂, Jan. 25, 1899. Flight like that of *Teracolus omphale*, see Fig. 8 description. Attack of lizard probable.
23. *Precis archesia* ♂, April 8, 1901. The character of the injury suggests the attack of a bird. Very fresh specimen.
24. *Precis antilope*, form *simia* ♀, Dec. 31, 1898. All *Precis* in woodland and open country settle frequently on rocks and ground. The injury probably caused by a lizard.
25. *B. severina* ♀, Feb. 1, 1899. Probably injured by a lizard.